

Salisbury Banner.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. VIII

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

NO. 62.

THE
SEMI-WEEKLY SALISBURY BANNER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY
J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy one year, (invariably in advance,)..... \$2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines) one insertion..... \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... 25
One square six months..... 4.75
One square one year..... 8.00
Quarter of a column one year..... 20.00
Half a column one year..... 35.00
Longer advertisements in the same proportion.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.
RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

So you're going darling, going
Where the bloody Mars is throwing
His ensanguined bolts around;
Where his victims, dead and dying,
Are beside each other lying,
On the cold unhallowed ground.

So you're leaving, darling, leaving
Me to die with lonely grieving,
When my loved one's gone away;
O! will nothing, nothing keep you?
Think, I ne'er again may meet you—
Oh, be merciful and stay.

Stay! oh stay! and I'll caress you;
Here's my bosom, let me press you—
What! And dare you disobey?
Why, sir, force those tears to glisten?
Be you silent, sir, and listen
What my throbbing heart would say.

Know you then, sir, that I love you,
Next to Him who rules above you,
And my own unspotted fame,
With a love as life tuddyng,
Ever cheerful, never sighing,
And in every fate the same.

Yet, sir, had you seemed to waver,
As your country's humble savior,
I should then your love resign;
For I swear no slave can be,
Either sweet or dear to me,
In the widest range of time.

Now, howe'er, before you go, love,
On to meet the dastard foe, live,
Come enjoy a last embrace—
Ah! how sweet to love's enjoyment?
Would it were the sole employment
Of our woe-begotten race.

But behold you proud invader—
Hark! our country calls to aid her
Every son upon her soil.
Be you first with life to shield her;
Be you last with life to yield, or
Ne'er return to claim the "spoil."

J. H. S.

Montgomery, April, 1861.

GLORIOUS BRECKINRIDGE.

The day has passed, thank God, when the name of Breckinridge is as synonymous with disloyalty to the South. "Breckinridge men" may now, as always, hold up their heads, for their great leader has spoken. The extract from his letter which we subjoin stamps him a man and a patriot—who prefers "the musket of a soldier to a term of six years in the Senate of the U. States." Ardently attached to the cause of his native South, he labored long to gain time for Kentucky to place herself in an attitude of defence, hoping at the same time his burning eloquence, employed in the United States Senate would recall many of his fellowcitizens from the deep error of their ways, and awaken them, as the sons of freemen, to a just appreciation of their rights. In this he has been but too partially successful; but successful, nevertheless, to some extent. When his State was invaded by hordes of armed Hessians, he could wait no longer, and forsaking for a time his home and friends, and jeopardizing his fortune, he throws himself and his all into the outstretched arms of his own old mother, his native South, exclaiming, in the language of another man, purer only because he was God incarnate, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. But he does not come to the cause of the South alone.—In his patriotic train move twenty thousand bold Kentuckians, children of the men who laid the foundation of the Commonwealth, who will never surrender to the vandals of the North so long as they can make the State sing to the music of their rifles. But let his heartless defamers in North Carolina hide their heads in shame, smite

upon their breasts and confess their sins while the gallant hero and incorruptible patriot, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE speaks for himself.

The letter, which is characteristic of the man, lengthy and able, appears in the first number of the Louisville Courier, published at Bowling Green, Kentucky. After reviewing the action of the Kentucky Legislature, and the despotic proceedings of the Lincoln Government, from its inception to the present time, he concludes as follows:

I would speak of these things with the simple solemnity which their magnitude demands, yet it is difficult to restrain the expression of a just indignation while we smart under such enormities. Mr. Lincoln has thousands of soldiers on our soil, nearly all from the North, and most of them foreigners, whom he employs as his instruments to do these things. But few Kentuckians have enlisted under his standard, for we are not yet accustomed to his peculiar form of liberty.

I will not pursue the disgraceful subject. Has Kentucky passed out of the control of her own people? Shall hirelings of the pen, recently imported from the North, sitting in grand security at the Capitol, force public opinion to approve these usurpations, and point out victims? Shall Mr. Lincoln, through his German mercenaries, imprison or exile the children of the men who laid the foundation of the Commonwealth, and compel our noble people to exhaust themselves in furnishing the money to destroy their own freedom? Never, while Kentucky remains the Kentucky of old—never, while thousands of her gallant sons have the will and the nerve to make the State sing to the music of their rifles! The Constitution of the United States, which these invaders unconstitutionally swear every citizen whom they unconstitutionally seize, to support, has been wholly abolished. It is as much forgotten as if it lay away back in the twilight of history. The facts I have enumerated show that the very rights most carefully reserved by it to States and to individuals, have been most conspicuously violated. And this destruction has been accomplished not by the President alone, but by the Congress also, and with the approval of the Northern States and people. They have deliberately made the contest a constitutional struggle between so many millions on one side and so many on the other—one party fighting for subjugation, the other in self-defence and for independence. Whatever may be the future relations of the two Confederacies, the idea of a restoration of the Union under the old Constitution is wholly visionary and delusive. If the North should conquer the South, (which it will perceive to be impossible after a few hundred millions more shall be expended and a few hundred thousand lives lost,) the character of the Government would be radically changed. It would probably not take the form even of a mixed Government, but would soon end in a military despotism. It must soon become apparent to all thoughtful men that the last hope of constitutional liberty lies in the early recognition of these great truths—in an honorable peace and friendly intercourse.

You declared your purpose not to engage in the war to subdue the South, and that you would be neutral and mediate in the interests of peace when an opportunity should offer. This is the recorded will of the State as expressed by the people. But those who assume to represent you have violated that will. They have attempted to burden you with enormous taxes to prosecute a war you abhor, and to sustain a Government which has trampled under foot every safeguard of a Constitution which was the only bond of your political connection with it, while they have allowed that Government to cut you off from the only avenues of trade which would enable you to pay these taxes. They have invited a military force of that Government to take possession of the State, and practically supersede the State Government, and they have seen, with complacency, these foreign soldiers seize, imprison, and pursue hundreds of your fellow-citizens—fugitives, without a crime—over the plains and mountains of Kentucky. In a word, they have attempted, without consulting you, and against your recorded wishes, to place you in active hostility to your Southern brethren, and to fix your political destiny with the North.

For those who, denied by the Legislature the protection due to the humblest citizen, have been delivered over to the tender mercies of foreign mercenaries, and hunted like partridges on the mountains, what remains but imprisonment, ex-

ile or resistance? As one of them, I intend to resist. I will avoid conflict with Kentuckians, except in necessary self-defence, but I will unite with my fellow-citizens to resist the invaders who have driven us from our homes. To this course we are impelled by the highest sense of duty and the irresistible instincts of manhood.—To defend your birthright and mine, which is more precious than domestic ease, or property, or life, I exchange, with proud satisfaction, a term of six years in the Senate of the United States for the musket of a soldier.

This letter is written at the first moment since my expulsion from home that I could place my feet upon the soil of Kentucky. I have not been able to see or communicate with my friend and colleague, Gov. Powell, nor do I know what course he will think it proper to take. But this you and I know—that his conduct will be controlled by pure motives.

Your fellow citizen,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861.
In this address Mr. Breckinridge returns to the people of Kentucky the commission of Senator in the Congress of the United States, with which they had honored him. He does not censure the Kentucky Legislature as the cause of any of the evils to the State which have arisen indirectly through the medium of that body. They are not, he says, *free*.—*State Journal*.

"HERE'S YOUR MULE."

The Memphis Avalanche says, editorially: Among outsiders considerable interest has been manifested as to the origin of the expression, now so prevalent in the army, of "Here's your mule!" Our Columbus correspondent, in a recent letter, gave his version of it; but he missed the thing entirely. During the removal of troops to Virginia, previous to the battle of Manassas, when the railroads were literally blocked up with soldiers, transported in stock cars, one day a train of Mississippians met at Grand Junction a train of Louisianians. The latter or a majority of them, were probably disciples of Old Eclampsus, and seeing the Mississippians, some of them at once commenced to bray at them. The Mississippians stood it for a while until one of them, astonished at the unceasing braying, all at once sung out "Here's your mule!" The thing took, and the Mississippi train rung with the novel expression. The Louisianians tried to drown the uproar with their braying, but it was no use; and they finally became mad enough to fight, and a row was only prevented by the departure of the trains. The "mule" thus started soon run through the whole army, and is familiar to every body in the country.

Many amusing occurrences have taken place in consequence of the expression; but perhaps the richest one transpired here shortly after its origin.

One morning a countryman rode a fine mule into this city, and stopping at the Charleston railroad depot, hitched his beast, called to a negro and told him to have his mule taken to Corinth. The stranger then started to Arkansas, and was absent a week.

In the meantime the negro, not being at the head of the transportation department of the Charleston railroad, paid no attention to the orders given him, and went off about his business. Some of the employees of the railroad, seeing the mule there all day, at night sent it to Patterson's stable, where it was taken care of. When its owner returned and inquired if his mule had been sent to Corinth, upon describing it, he was told where it was. The same day it was placed in a box car, with slats nailed across the doors, and with the owner in another car, started to Corinth. Arrived there the man went to look for his animal, and found that it had "seceded," having kicked off the slats and jumped the world to come." The distress he exhibited was mournful to witness, and he started out into the town to search for his lost descendant of Balaam's horse. At that time there were about ten thousand soldiers at Corinth, and the countryman strolled into the camp, when all of a sudden he heard a distant cry of "Here's your mule!" With heart elated he started towards the man, and had nearly reached the place where he stood, when, away off in another direction the cry was repeated. He hastily retraced his steps, when he again heard the information from still another quarter. Puzzled, he started on a run towards the sound, and when he fancied he must have neared the spot, he was refreshed by still another howl of "Here's your mule!" It is not recorded how long he pursued *ignis fatuus*, but eventually he fetched

up in the guard-house. We have never ascertained whether he found "that mule."

EULOGY OF PRESIDENT DAVIS—THE FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPRESSED.

The London Shipping Gazette of the 17th, says:

To the intelligence respecting the bombardment and capture of the ports in Hatteras Inlet, is added another report of greater importance and which, if confirmed, will be regarded with far greater concern by those who wish well to the cause of Southern independence. It was rumored at Washington, just before the mail left, that President Davis was dead. The death of President Davis would be a serious loss to the Confederates. Jefferson Davis had not only proved himself a politician and statesman, but a soldier of ability and resource and he was about to take command, in person, of the army of the Potomac, no doubt at the earnest request of those in whom his abilities and success had inspired the fullest confidence. If the struggle has hitherto been an unequal one by reason of the superior resources of the North by land as well as sea, the Southerners have unquestionably had the advantage in the public men to whom they have committed the conduct of affairs. We look in vain either in the acts or speeches of the various members of the Cabinet of Washington, for the exhibition of those qualities indispensable for the conduct of public affairs in the hour of difficulty and danger. It has been said that the hour produces the man, but the adage has for once broken down in Washington. The hour has come, but not the man; nor do we see much prospect of anything like a radical change in the management which has its natural development and result at Manassas Gap. The success of Gen. Butler and Com. Staughton will no doubt be turned to the best account by the present occupant of the White House, but it will not count for much, so long as the conduct of affairs is committed to the hands of men who have everything to learn, who appear to be insensible to the teachings of experience.—The only instance in which the Federal Government has shown a disposition to retrace its steps or reconsider its policy, is in the matter of closing the southern ports by proclamation. We learn that this design has been abandoned, and that indeed an effort will be made to increase the force of the blockading squadron so as to cover, if possible, the entire of the Southern seaboard.—The Cabinet of Washington could hardly be serious in supposing that the neutral States having commercial relations with the South, would consent to have their merchantmen excluded from the Southern ports by proclamation, and that the government of these States would recognize the anomalous position of the Federal Government seeking to establish belligerent rights and fiscal claims at one and the same time. The Federal Government may seize, as it appears they have done, all the Southern property they can lay their hands upon, and confiscate it as lawful prize, but we felt quite sure they would pause, before they attempted to interrupt the commerce of neutrals, except in accordance with international usage and the maxims of maritime warfare. The last proclamation of President Lincoln would have only moved the mirth of those against whom it was directed, but its appearance as a government manifesto, decided upon after mature deliberation, is a sufficient comment upon the manner in which affairs have hitherto been conducted at Washington.

BRIEF SPEECH.—When President Davis reached Fairfax station upon his return home recently, he was greeted with cheer after cheer by the troops in that vicinity. Nothing would satisfy them but a speech, and he responded as follows:

"Soldiers: Generals Beauregard and Johnston are here, the orators of the day. They speak from the mouths of cannon, of muskets, and of rifles; and when they speak, the country listens. I will keep silence."—*Petersburg Express*.

BOGUS SHIN-PLASTERS.—The Petersburg Express warns the public against counterfeit \$1 notes of the Petersburg Savings Bank. They are printed upon very ordinary white paper.

The commanders of the United States forces on this side of the Potomac are Generals Franklin and Kearney.—*Richmond Examiner*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS
OF MISSISSIPPI.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.
FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM LANDER,
OF LINCOLN.

Electoral Ticket.
STATE AT LARGE.

*Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort,
Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln.

DISTRICTS.

1. John Pool, of Pasquotank,
2. *H. F. Bond, of Lenoir,
3. *L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow,
4. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland,
5. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren,
6. Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham,
7. *A. G. Foster, of Randolph,
8. *J. M. Long, of Cabarrus,
9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,
10. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

We shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the Banner, for a while, unless we are successful in our last attempt to get paper.

Electors.

Much unnecessary bickering has been kept up by our old enemies, about electors. Scarcely anything else has been talked of in our North Carolina exchanges for the last month or two; yet they all agree on the men for President and Vice President. We have remained silent so far, because of the evil consequences such a discussion is calculated to produce; but our silence, (and the forbearance of the party of which we are a member,) has ceased to be a virtue. Low party tricksters, and conniving poltroons, glorying in the plenitude of their treasonable designs, stalk abroad in the land, watching and waiting the opportunity to carry into effect the fulsome plans of their base intrigue. The end they have in view "is to be seen and read of all men." It is known by the blackness and prostitution of its carping advocates. The watchword has been given and the party war cry raised by a degraded public journal, edited by the most consummate demagogue that disgraces the Southern Confederacy, and his deluded dupes echo and re-echo the offensive sound. Under the ostensible terms "no party," the avowed enemies of the popular cause *fraud refuge* from the indignation they merit at the hands of the people. Under the self-same feigned mask, behind which they were driven by the uprising of the people last April, they have forged the manacles with which they swear to bind down the original secessionists, retrieve their fallen fortunes, and hide the odium to which they are justly entitled. Some of this stripe have already been threatening the original secessionists with imprecations from the people about the time the tax collector comes round. Do such men have the good of their country at heart? are they patriots? Can they be called any thing else than traitors and enemies to the South? It is clear then, that the insidious cry of no party was for other objects than the harmony of the people and the good of the country. It was a pretext inaugurated by low, vindictive partisans, to create a more dangerous party by appealing to the passions of men. This is evident; therefore we will not impose upon the good sense of the people by rehearsing antecedents, to show the progress and baneful designs of such mendacious upstarts as Holden and his clique.

We mention these things, that our friends may beware of the false cry of no party, and that the people may look well into the acts of a few demagogical leaders whom they may be persuaded to follow, lest they be ensnared by the virtual enemies of our country.

The electors which compose the ticket at the head of our paper seem to meet the approbation of a majority of the press of the State, and we heartily recommend the ticket to our friends. The election will be held on Wednesday the 6th of November.

State Educational Association of North Carolina.
The annual meeting of this Association, will be held at Greensboro, on Tuesday the 19th of November next. We make the subjoined extract from a circular issued by the Executive Committee:

Delegates will be passed over the Railroads at half fare, and entertained during the meeting free of cost. It is hardly necessary to say that the unsettled condition of the country has prevented an earlier meeting, and that the Executive Committee, in fixing the time and place, have endeavored to consult the convenience of the larger number of the members of the Association.

The ensuing meeting is one of great importance, the situation and hopes of the country demanding the most active exertions on the part of all who hold positions of responsibility towards the public; and never was there a time when teachers, authors, and friends of education should labor with better prospects of immediate usefulness to the State.

We are now in a country that has just commenced its career of nationality, and upon the actors at present on the stage, will depend, under God, the character and future destiny of this young republic.

Capt. W. H. Clement's Cavalry Company.
This fine troop of horsemen from Davie, Davidson and Rowan, is now organized and gone in camp for drill. The officers are firm and intelligent men. Capt. Clement has for many years been in the United States service, and knows his duty. There is no man now who desires to enter a good company and go into the service of the Confederate States, or who possess patriotism enough to induce him to do his duty, can find any excuse, when so favorable an opportunity offers. Each man of this company is to be armed with a double barrel shotgun, a six shooter, and a sword. It composts enough men now to march, but a number more will be gladly received by furnishing their own horses, for which they will be paid forty cents a day for every day he is in service. The horses will also be valued at their full worth, and if killed, the owner will be paid that amount. The destination of the company is not yet known. It will be attached, however, to Gen. Wise's Legion, which will probably be ordered to the coast of North Carolina, if it has not already been done. This makes it much more desirable for volunteers, as they will be higher home, and on the North Carolina coast, have a better place to pass the winter than the cold, snow-clad mountains of the Blue Ridge, in the polluted, outraged, and traitorous North Western part of Virginia. There, reasonable, skulking dupes of Lincoln tyranny, are ready at every point to lead us into a snare—here we fight as a band of brothers against the lawless invaders of our sacred rights, with the difference of climate in our favor. Rally into the ranks of this troop, then, if you wish to be in the finest company yet raised in the State.

War Tax.

For the benefit of the tax payers of Rowan County, W. B. Fraley, tax collector of this county has handed us the following, taken from the instructions furnished him by the Chief Collector. Property shall be returned under the following classification:

1. Real Estate, including all lands and estate therein, and all interest growing thereout, including ferries, bridges, mines, &c.
2. Slaves.
3. Merchandise—embracing all goods, wares and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st October 1861, except the agricultural products of the country.
4. Bank Stock.
5. Rail Road and other corporation stock.
6. Money at interest, including the principal sums of all money belonging to any person other than a Bank, upon which interest is paid or is to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, excepting, in all cases, the bonds of the Confederate States.
7. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere.
8. Cattle, horses and mules raised for sale, not including such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation.
9. Gold Watches.
10. Gold and Silver Plate.
11. Pianos.
12. Pleasure Carriages.
13. Bank or Corporation Stock, not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation.

It will be well for each tax payer to preserve this paper, as he will soon be called on to list his taxable property.

A Righteous Man.

The Governor of Louisiana issued an order the other day to seize all the pork held in New Orleans by speculators. The object of the Governor is to pay a fair price for it, and furnish it to those who need it, at living prices. The graceless rascals had monopolized the article and were forcing the people to pay fifty dollars a barrel for it. The Governor did right. We say it emphatically; and would like to see all such rascals treated in the same manner. A few soulless men are determined to amass wealth out of the misfortunes of the country, and they ought to be marked, so that they may be known through all coming time, as Shylocks of the basest stamp.

The above, from the Asheville News, if it is true, in regard to the Governor of Louisiana, is just the move that will do more good and lend more force to our cause than any thing else that can be done at this time. Leather, pork, and a few other articles, that the people are compelled to have, are being bought up all through the Confederacy by a traitorous gang of town and country speculators, to be sold at prices to which the people can not very much longer submit. Every such man engaged in wicked extortion on those articles, is worse than a traitor, and is, by producing an unnecessary pressure on the people, doing more harm than ten Yankee spies can possibly do. We trust that the government, either State or Confederate, will take this matter in hand lest it become too intolerable and the people be forced to do it.

The State Bible Convention was held in this place during last week. The attendance was fuller than was anticipated—business was executed with dispatch, and after appointing delegates to a Bible Convention of the Confederate States, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on the third Wednesday of March next, it adjourned to meet at Greensboro on the third Wednesday of July 1862. The proceedings are in another column.

Yankee Letters.

We have been handed, by Mrs. Wm. Barker, a bundle of Yankee letters. They contain many items more of an amusing than of an interesting character. We are sorry we have no space in this issue to give any extracts from them. These letters were taken from the Yankees at the races of Chicamaquico.

The Southern Field and Fireside.

This invaluable Family newspaper is ever a welcome visitor to our office. It comes weekly freighted with an immense amount of interesting and useful reading matter. As a family newspaper, there is none better. We heartily give space to the following address with the hope that it may meet with a success commensurate with its merits and the energy of its proprietor.

To the friends of Southern literature the Editor of *The Fireside* desires to say a few words. Four more numbers will complete the first half-year of the third volume of this journal. It is for an intelligent public to decide whether or not the promises made by the Proprietor, in his prospectus, have been fulfilled. We candidly assert our belief that they have—and yet 'the favourite home paper' has not a circulation adequate to its just claims upon Southern patronage. And what we wish to say to the friends of Southern literature, plainly, is this: In order to furnish weekly a journal of the character of *The Field and Fireside*, without pecuniary loss to the public-spirited Proprietor, the present subscription list should be doubled. Can this be done? Easily, we think. We earnestly ask every subscriber, who is pleased with *The Fireside*, to send us at least one new name to our list. A prompt compliance with this reasonable request will enable us to present, in a month, a still better journal—a journal, in fine, which will proudly contest the palm of superiority with any similar publication extant. What say you, friends?

We hope an early response will be made. Under existing circumstances, with the largely advanced price of paper, ink, and other material, the circulation must be largely increased, or the proprietor will be forced to the alternative either of abandoning the enterprise at the close of the present volume, or increasing the rates of subscription—neither of which is he willing to do. Let our people show whether or not they will sustain their own, and thus achieve their redemption from foreign literary bondage.

The Eighth District.

We notice in two papers, probably three, the nomination of "Hon. A. W. Burton, of Cleveland," as a candidate for Congress from this District. Major Burton is now with his Regiment (the 2d) at Norfolk, Va., and will not be made a cat's-paw by those who oppose the now prominent candidate. Maj. B. is one of the Editors of this paper, from the others of which he would not have withheld his confidence.—*Mountain Eagle*.

We infer from the above extract, that those papers in which appeared the announcement of Hon. A. W. Burton, of Cleveland, as a candidate for Congress from this District, made the nomination on their own responsibility, and consequently to injure Mr. Lander, the prominent candidate. But this is a great mistake our contemporaries of the Eagle are laboring under—at least, so far as the Banner is concerned. We believe the Banner was the first paper in which the announcement was published, and it had the best authority for so doing, as reference to the file of the office will show.

The members of the thirty-fourth regiment, stationed at High Point, organized last Saturday, by electing the following officers: C. Leventhorpe, Col.; W. A. Houck, of Rowan, Lieutenant Col.; Martin Shoffner, Major.

More Troops.

Two fine companies, one of them from Watauga, the other from Wilkes, went through here last week to camp Fisher, we suppose, at High Point.

We are authorized to state that B. S. Gaither, candidate for Congress, will address the people of Irrell, at Statesville, on next Thursday, and of Davie at Mocksville, on next Saturday.

For the Banner.
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AT THE DEPOSITORY OF THE SOLDIER'S AID SOCIETY.

Mrs. E. Hoof, 1 pr socks, 2 pr drawers; Miss M. A. Miller, 1 blanket, 1 bushel of potatoes; Mrs. S. Miller, 1 shirt, half bushel dried fruit; Mrs. J. Williams, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs. Davis, by order of the society, 10 lbs. soap. From Miller's district—Miss N. Hains, 1 pr socks; Mrs. M. Lentz, 1 pr socks; Mrs. A. Lyerly, 1 pr socks; Mrs. M. Linn, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr gloves; Miss M. McCombs, 1 pr socks; Mrs. H. Peeler, 3 pr socks, 1 blanket; Mrs. J. Beaver, 1 pr socks, 1 quilt; Mrs. D. Beaver, 1 pr socks, 1 quilt; Mrs. M. Beaver, 1 quilt; Miss E. A. Beaver, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; Mrs. A. M. Bawenger, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. J. D. Miller, 2 pr socks, 1 blanket, 1 quilt; G. Lyerly, 3 pr gloves; S. Brown, 2 pr gloves; H. Brown, 1 pr socks; Miss M. Brown, 2 pr socks; Mrs. A. Henderson, 2 shirts. Brought by Dr. Coleman, 12 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 4 comforts, 1 neck comfort, 1 blanket, 4 special bundles. Mrs. T. D. Fairly, 2 pr socks; Miss C. Lenta, 2 shirts; Mrs. J. J. Bruner, 2 pr blankets; Mrs. L. Coffin, 1 pr blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss W. McCorrie, 2 pr socks for Mr. Woodard; Mrs. M. Overman, 2 blankets; Mrs. A. Murphy, 1 can of tomatoes, 1 bottle strawberry vinegar, 1 bottle peach cordial, 1 bottle quince cordial, 1 jar catsup, for her brother Ham.

Correspondence of the Salisbury Banner.

CAMP HILL, Army of the Potomac, Oct. 18th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I have been so heartily disgusted at the foolishness and virtual treachery of some army correspondents that I have refrained from writing for the press. Why it is that soldiers will write and Editors publish what the merest simpleton must know is improper and injurious, it is hard to divine. I have little charity for those who would rather gratify curiosity than bless a nation—who would rather feed the morbid appetites for sensational news than ward off a calamity from innocent thousands. Yet this course has been pursued by Confederate soldiers and Editors.—Hence while I feel that your special kindness has placed me under obligations to write occasionally, I shall endeavor to avoid any reference to the status or movements of our forces.

In the first place I must thank the kind friends of this Regiment for the favors they have sent us. We have received several boxes both for the hospital and the different Companies. This is very fortunate particularly from the fact that neither the State nor the Confederacy intend to furnish any clothes to the State Troops. The troops are paid their allowance and have to supply themselves. There is a decided mistake in some places as to this matter. Great contributions are

sent to volunteer Regiments under the impression that they are not supplied as the State Troops are. The truth is—all the Regiments, both State and Volunteer, are on the same footing in this respect. I do hope the press will bring this fact to public attention so that there may not be such disproportion in the private contributions. Neither the Confederacy nor North Carolina pays any more attention to the State Troops than to the Volunteers. So the *Counties* will please not neglect us further. I would also suggest that we have quite an abundance of bandages, lint &c.—and would be better accommodated by articles of a character suited to those who are not wounded. The condition of this Regiment has improved amazingly in nearly all respects. A quantity of new shoes has been secured—and the clothing of the men is quite respectable. As to health, the type of the prevailing disease has changed for the better and the ranks are quite full contrasted with what they were some weeks ago. In our present location we can get a good many entitles from the hucksters in the surrounding country. We found them as destitute of conciences as a Richmond merchant at first, but our authorities have given a fixed tariff of prices and the imposition is checked.—The Hospital arrangements are decidedly superior.—Dr. Holt has accomplished a vast deal since he came. His assistants, Collett, Currie and Henderson, are industriously engaged. The Hospital Tents are as comfortable and cleanly as could possibly be expected.—They are as pleasant to the visitor in many respects as an ordinary sick room at home. Col. Pender is very attentive to the police of the camp and by this greatly promotes the health of the men. As to morale—I am happy to say that there are very favorable indications.

In discipline and good conduct this will compare very favorably with any Regiment I know of. A goodly number are religious and many are upright and thoughtful turning their earnest attention to their moral duties. Our Colonel set his command a noble example a few sabbaths since by meekly kneeling in their presence by our quaint pulpit and receiving the holy ordinance of baptism from the Rev. Mr. Porter, of S. C. Two others have been baptized this week—members of Capt. Bates Co. Four have joined the church since I came. Others are professed penitents. We have excellent singing—kind friend from Wake County, Mr. Morgan, having presented us with about 100 Copies of Hymns for the Camps. The best order is kept in our congregations and I have yet to see one leave during the services.

We need good reading very much. There are still many who have no Bibles or Testaments.—We received a package from Mr. Crowder and the ladies of Raleigh, which was eagerly read all through the encampment. Some large bibles have been sent us which we will probably have to leave. Large books should not be sent. After the Regiment goes into winter quarters—larger ones will be very acceptable to them. It would be of great service, if a few copies of moral and religious papers were sent regularly. The mind must have something to occupy it, or it will be turned to that which is injurious and dangerous.

There seems to be no danger of a drought in this section. If we could see our friends every time it rained—we should hardly ever feel lonely. But really, you have no idea of the cosiness and comfort of a good tent. As to its pleasantness in very cold weather, "deponent saith not"—but it does not require a great degree of cold to make one substitute "a blanket" for Richard III's "horse" and quote the wish of his Majesty, with a wonderful degree of sincerity. Our rest is considerably disturbed here by the booming of cannon, which must be nearly as loud as the thunders of Vesuvius in trouble. They, however, don't hurt much at this distance. The distance will, perhaps, diminish considerably soon. I leave to others the conjectures about the developments of the next few days.

Just now, a welcome little note was handed me inviting "us" to dine with the — and giving the positive assurance that we are to have "turkey" for dinner. The consequence is a change in "our" directions to our cooks, and certain anticipations needless to mention.

I must beg your readers if they have found this letter proisy to attribute it to my desire to obey the orders of my officers and to observe the interests of our cause. If anything should happen that would interest, and may properly be given, I expect to give it to you.—Meantime, let the *Banner* float over this way and the Watchman look out both for a letter from me and for a piece in my tent.

I thank some friend in Salisbury, for an entertaining handle of papers which I received yesterday. They have been handed out to the soldiers. In conclusion, I solicit the help of our friends in cultivating spiritual welfare of this Regiment, and gratefully acknowledge the friendly encouragement some of them have given us. If the real extent of our urgent need for piety throughout the whole of our number in the present grand contingencies were understood—prayers for us would be more frequent and more fervent.

A. W. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

The Bible Convention for North Carolina, convened in the town of Salisbury, on the 23d of Oct. 1861.

The Convention was temporarily organized by calling L. Blackmer to the Chair; and appointing Dr. J. M. Strong Secretary.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. E. A. Bolle, delegate from S. C.

The names of the following delegates were presented and the members took their seats from the following Societies and Counties.

Gaston.—Rev. J. W. Hall, W. J. Shipp, Esq.

Guilford.—Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Rev. L. L. Hendren, Jas. D. Campbell, W. W. Whorton, Col. Jos. A. Houston, M. S. Sherwood, Esq.

Perso.—Rev. J. P. Moore.

Cumberland.—Rev. N. McDonald, Rev. Jno. M. Sherwood, Rev. Jas. H. McNeill.

Davidson.—Rev. J. W. Lewis, Rev. T. H. Johnson, J. P. Stimson, Rev. W. H. Hamner, B. B. Roberts, C. W. Smythe, W. G. Beard, Dr. R. W. Thomas, Dr. R. L. Beale.

Alamance—Rev. E. W. Beale.

Richmond—M. McIntosh, M. W. McNair.

Cabarrus—Rev. J. B. Anthony, Rev. W. M. Kilpatrick, Rev. L. A. Bickle.

Iredell—Robert Boyd, J. M. Alexander, L. F. Stevenson, P. B. Chambers.

Mecklenburg—Rev. J. C. Chalmers, Rev. A. McCorquade, Rev. H. N. Pharr, Jas. H. Colten, Dr. J. M. Strong, J. C. Russell, C. T. Alexander, S. W. Reid, E. N.

Lincoln—Rev. A. J. Fox, H. C. Hamilton, J. F. Ramsour.
On motion S. Watson, Reid, J. D. Campbell, W. T. Shipp, Rev. Neill, McDonald, Rev. J. P. Moore M. McIntosh, C. W. Smythe, Rev. J. B. Anthony, Dr. A. J. Fox, and Wm. Murdoch, were appointed a Committee, to report permanent officers to the meeting, and also to report rules for the government, of the Convention. On motion the Convention adjourned until the Committee were ready to report.

The said Committee reported the following as officers of the Convention:
President—Rev. N. H. D. Wilson,
Vice Presidents—Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, Dr. A. J. Fox, L. Blackmer, Esq., Rev. J. C. Chalmers, H. F. Ramsour, Rev. W. H. Hamner,
Secretaries—J. D. Campbell, Rev. L. A. Bickle, Rev. J. M. Lewis,
Treasurer—D. A. Davis Esq.

Reporters for Publication.—N. C. Presbyterian Biblical Recorder, Rev. J. M. Sherwood; Southern Presbyterian, Rev. W. B. Watts; Southern Christian Advocate, Rev. L. L. Hendren; Southern Lutheran, Rev. J. B. Anthony; Due West Telescope, Dr. J. M. Strong; Church Intelligence, L. Blackmer, Esq.

The Rev. E. A. Bolles, Agt. of the S. C. Bible Society, was introduced to the Convention, presented his credentials as a delegate from the S. C. Bible Convention, was invited to a seat, and addressed the Convention with some appropriate remarks.

On motion it was resolved, that the committee which reported officers to the Convention, be requested to report a committee of nine to prepare business for the Convention.

The committee thereupon reported the following names to constitute the committee to prepare business for the Convention: Rev. J. P. Moore, L. Blackmer, C. W. Smythe, Dr. J. M. Strong, Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Rev. L. C. Groseclose, Rev. E. A. Bolles and D. S. Hendren.

S. H. Wiley and Wm. Murdoch, was appointed a committee to receive donations for the Bible cause.

Rev. E. A. Bolles presented an extract from the Minutes of the South Carolina Bible Convention, which was referred to the business committee.

On motion of Rev. J. P. Moore, it was resolved, that all visitors be invited to participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

It was, on motion, resolved that the Convention hold its sessions from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1, P. M.; from 3, P. M. to 5, P. M.; and from 7, P. M. to 10, P. M.

The Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order, by the President, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The minutes of the morning were read, corrected and approved.

A letter from the delegates appointed by the Robeson County Bible society, was read and referred to the business committee.

On motion of C. M. Smythe, S. H. Wiley was authorized to receive contributions for the Bible cause to be held subject to the order of the persons or societies contributing.

On motion of S. H. Wiley the name of the President was added to the delegation of twenty-five to be appointed to attend the Confederate Bible Convention to be held in Agusta, Ga.

The committee on organization offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the ordinary parliamentary rules be observed for the government of this Convention, except that when a division of the house is called for, each delegation shall cast but one vote.

The following report was offered by the business committee.

The "business committee" beg leave to make the following partial report.

Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to receive reports, verbal or written, from the various societies represented in this convention, and that the secretary call the roll that every member may have an opportunity to make such statements as he may think proper, in regard to what is doing for the Bible cause in his own section.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a Bible Convention be held in this State annually.

The report was received and the first resolution adopted.

The Counties represented were then called, and verbal reports were received from the following members: Rev. J. D. Hall reported from Gaston County; Rev. L. L. Hendren and L. D. Campbell, from Guilford; Rev. J. P. Moore, from Person; he also made interesting statements in regard to his labors as agent of the American Bible Society, for the State of North Carolina; Rev. J. M. Sherwood reported Cumberland; Rev. Neil McDowell, from a Society in Roberson; Rev. F. H. Johnston and Rev. John W. Lewis, from Davidson; Rev. E. W. Beale, from Alamance; M. McIntosh, from Richmond; Rev. J. B. Anthony, from Cabarrus; Robert Byrd, from Iredell; Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson and Rev. J. C. Chalmers, from Mecklenburg; S. H. Wiley and Rev. J. Rumple, from Rowan; and J. N. Andrews, from New Hanover.

A letter was read from Rev. L. Branson, of Carteret, in regard to a society just organized in that County; also one from E. W. Fauchette, of Caldwell, containing a check for \$55,70 contributed by friends of the cause in Lenoir.

The second resolution of the report was then taken up and pending its discussion the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock P. M.

Rev. J. H. McNeill, of Fayetteville, and Rev. A. F. Dickson, of Orangeburg S. C. were introduced to the Convention.

Rev. B. S. Krider, M. Brown, J. M. Horah, and J. S. McCubbins, of Rowan; Dr. A. A. Scrogg of Caldwell; Rev. W. W. Pharr, Col. J. F. McCorkle and J. F. Chambers, of Iredell; Rev. B. Craven, D. D. of Randolph; and T. H. Selby, of Wake, were reported as present and took seats in the convention.

On motion, Rev. J. H. McNeill, former Secretary of the Am. Bible Soc., was added to the business committee.

The consideration of the resolution, in regard to future meetings of a convention, was resumed and, after full discussion, it was adopted.

The business committee presented the following, as their final report, which, after discussion and amendment, was adopted.

Whereas the separation of these Confederate States from the late American Union, and the establishment of a separate and independent government of their own, together with the causes political and social, which in their sovereign view, rendered such separation essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, renders the organization of a Confederate State Bible Society necessary. Therefore be it

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the organization of a Bible Society of the Confederate States of America for the printing and circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment in our own and in foreign lands, is imperatively demanded and should be secured at the earliest practicable moment.

2. Resolved, That we acquiesce in the call of the S. C. Bible convention for the appointment of delegates to general Convention of all the Confederate States, to be held in Augusta Ga., on the third Wednesday in March next (1862.)

3. Resolved, That twenty-five persons be appointed by the President, at his leisure, as delegates on the part of this Convention to attend and represent it in the general convention provided for in the previous resolution.

4. Resolved, That if anything in the Constitution of the County Bible societies would prevent their making such payment as is herein designed, that they be requested to modify their Constitution as to render it legal and proper.

5. Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the several societies in the State to preserve their organizations and to leave no means untried to obtain Bibles and Testaments for distribution especially for the supply of the soldiers in the armies now battling in the cause of our beloved country.

6. Resolved, That all Counties in which no Bible society organization now exists be earnestly requested to provide such organization at as early a date as possible.

7. Resolved, That pastors and officers of all congregations in the State be requested to make stated collections for the benefit of the cause of Bible distribution.

It was resolved that a State Bible Convention be held, to meet in the town of Greensboro, on the third Wednesday in July, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. J. H. McNeill was appointed to open the Convention with a sermon, and Rev. Dr. Craven was appointed his alternate.

Rev. J. M. Sherwood,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the members of the Methodist church, Salisbury, for the use of their house of worship, for the sessions of this body.

Rev. J. B. Antion,

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the officers of this Convention, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties during this meeting.

Rev. L. S. Hendren,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Salisbury, for their kind hospitality.

Rev. J. P. Moore.

Resolved, That this Convention tender its thanks to the various railroad companies of the State, for their liberality in granting free return tickets to the members.

C. W. Smythe,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the Committee of Arrangements, for their attention to the delegates in procuring them comfortable homes during the meeting of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

N. H. D. WILSON, Pres.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

John W. LEWIS, } Sec's.

L. A. BICKLE.

For the Banner.

CAMP RUFFIN, Va. Oct. 24, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR—Sir: Believing that something from this part of the C. S. A. would be of interest, and especially to our friends in old Davie, for the first time I will trespass on your time and good nature. Our company, the Davie Greys, commanded by Capt. Clements, and the Rockingham Rangers, Capt. McGhee, (this company was formerly commanded by the Hon. A. M. Scales, now promoted to Col. of our Regiment,) are located on James river, about ten miles above Newport News, on the opposite side of the river, to guard and man a battery, where we will probably remain during the winter. We are now busily employed in building huts for winter quarters, and from the appearance of them, I think when finished, will be quite comfortable. The company received, through Mr. Bailey and Col. B. James, a few days ago, our new uniform made of gray North Carolina jeans, and put up by the fair ladies of Davie, who have ever been mindful for our comforts; but that was not all the patriotic ladies done for us. Accompanying our uniforms was blankets, comforts, socks, and various other articles too tedious to mention, (all badly needed.) Talk about Yankee domineering us, when we are thus cared for! No sir, never! And to the ladies of Davie, God bless them, we all make our best bow, and pledge them in return, that if ever Abe's minions feel like trying us, or an opportunity offers us, the Davie Greys will prove to them that they are men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. As to news we have none in camp, save what Madam rumor sets afloat, and she is such an uncertain jade, I will not repeat it. The health of our company is good.

Yours truly, A. M. C. D.

THE BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

From a private letter written by an officer of Gen. Beauregard's staff, the Lynchburg Republican has been permitted to copy the following interesting account of the glorious victory at Leesburg on Monday:

OCTOBER, 22, 1861.—Dear—Yesterday, (21.) after a hard fight, "He that ruleth" crowned the Confederate arms with another glorious victory! The coincidence of its being the same date as that of the great battle is one worthy of record.

Col. N. G. Evans, commanding the 7th brigade, composed of the 8th Virginia regiment, 18th, 17th and 18th Mississippi regiments, commanded by Colonels Barkdale, Featherston and Burt, with four companies of Virginia cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Shields, of Virginia, two howitzers and two 6 pounders, all having been stationed near Leesburg for some time, were drawn up in line of battle, when a courier came in and reported that thirteen Yankee regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one of artillery were advancing. Col. Evans immediately ordered an advance: advanced three miles and took his position on a hill, with his artillery, having four regiments of infantry to engage thirteen, which they did handsomely! He drove them back in a worsted condition, took six pieces of artillery, (more than all he had,) 200 prisoners—which is increased to 600) following them and driving them into the Potowmack, where they were driven by scores. He killed a large number of them, taking what arms they had—they being of the same metal as the Bull Run and Manassas racers, each one trying to make as fast time as possible. Some of them got out of their shirts and shoes, and "traveled" in the celebrated Manassas double-quick.

The fight began early in the morning—then there was an intermission of seven or eight hours—when about 4 o'clock, p. m., they commenced again "hot and heavy," and we whipped them out of their hides! Col. Evans fought like a man who knows how to fight and die for his country. He is the same Evans who did such gallant fighting on the 21st of July—just three months ago.

Reinforcements have gone to him to-day, and if they come again, they will be worse whipped than ever.

The courier, who came through last night with the report, says he saw dozens of Yankees on the roads as he traveled through, but they did not dare attack him. The Yankee pickets are so badly scared they will not attack one horseman of ours.

We are in great exultation of our glorious victory!

PENETRATING THE NETHER Region.—A letter from Wirt county, Virginia, relates the following:

"A gentleman in the oil region in Western Virginia was boring for oil on his land, and, anxious to complete the job, kept his darkness at work night and day. The nights were cold and a fire was built near the well. About midnight they struck a vein of gas, which rushed out with great force, and igniting from the fire, shot up a great stream of brilliant flame one hundred and fifty feet in the air, illuminating the country around. The terrified darkness broke for their master's house, and cried out: 'Get up, Massa Tonkin, get up! we've broke through into hell!'

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.—Official intelligence received here to-day states that the number of Confederates killed in the battle of Leesburg was 27 and 120 wounded.

"NO STEP BACKWARDS."

The following Electoral Ticket has been commended to our attention by gentlemen who assure us that while it is not a party ticket in any political sense, being equally divided between the members of the former political parties, it is yet made up, without exception, of gentlemen who are for full and thorough prosecution of the war, and opposed to a reconstruction or reunion with the North under any pretext, under any circumstances, or at any time. Every man on the ticket whom we know personally, and we know nearly all, takes this ground, and this being our own ground, we will give this ticket our support, feeling that it alone goes into the field as the distinctive exponent of this decided position, the only position for the South at this time.

As for the men to be voted for—the real candidates, they will no doubt be Davis and Stephens, but the moral effect of endorsing, as the medium of this voting, men who are willing to take position like Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, will be as great as was the triumph of that noble patriot and fearless magistrate. We do not say that there are not plenty of men in the State as good as those on this ticket, but it alone appears as the representative of the motto "No step backwards!"

It is also proper to remark, that several of these names are on other tickets—perhaps a majority of them. We would also take occasion to state here distinctly, that we do not wish to be understood as even thinking, much less saying, that there is any party in North Carolina, looking to reconstruction, or that any prominent man of character in the State sufficient to be spoken of in this connection, for a moment allow himself to occupy even tacitly the position of a sympathizer with such an idea; but, it cannot be denied, that there are some whose antecedents, in this respect, are not so unexceptionable as we could have liked them to be, or as we are bound to believe their present position to be, and we think it would be wrong policy to push them forward now as the visible organs of an advance movement. It might and would be represented at the North as a Union reaction, and so forth.

For these reasons thus plainly set forth, we intend to support the ticket appended, without waging war upon others or being either provoked or seduced into a newspaper controversy.

STATE AT LARGE.

W. B. Rodman, of Beaufort.

Haywood W. Guion, of Lincoln.

DISTRICTS.

1st John Pool, of Pasquotank,
2d L. F. Bond, of Lenoir
3d L. W. Humphrey, of Ossabaw.
4th Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.
5th Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
6th Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham.
7th A. G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th J. M. Long, of Cabarrus.
9th Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.
10th A. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS FROM KENTUCKY.

We condense the following items from a late copy of the Louisville Journal.

Ohio has sent nine regiments of troops to Kentucky, and two more will arrive in few days.

Two Union regiments were to be in camp at Olympian Springs, in Bath county, last Wednesday.

The Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiment, which is composed of Germans, left Covington, Ky., by the Central railroad, for the interior of Kentucky yesterday. The second battery of artillery from Ohio left Cincinnati for Kentucky on Tuesday, taking sixteen hundred rounds of ammunition.

John Cameron, Henry Taylor, J. M. Pope, W. Fooks, John Neal, J. W. Cameron, and W. Watts, five of them from Harrison county, one from Mason, and one from Nicholas, all arrested on suspicion of not approving everything done by Lincoln, were taken to Cincinnati, and put in the hands of the authorities there a few days since.

Mr. Taylor, deputy clerk of the county court of Davies, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to smuggle quinine into the Confederate States, and therefore sent to Fort Lafayette.

H. G. Davidson, who tried to get into every company ever raised in Louisville for the Confederate armies, has been appointed Captain of the Lincolmites, and last Friday took eleven prisoners, arrested for disloyalty in the vicinity of Lebanon, into Louisville. No names are given.

It is said that only one hundred of the Home Guards have joined the army. The Journal abuses them bitterly, and demands that they either fight or give up their arms and equipments.

THE SHIP THOMAS WATSON DESTROYED BY THE LINCOLNITES.

This ship, which we announced yesterday ashore near Folly Island, was burned on Tuesday afternoon by the Federal fleet now off this Bar.—Captain Allen, his officers, crew and passengers, reached here in boats yesterday evening. They gave us the following information: The Thomas Watson sailed from Liverpool on the 26th Aug., and bad moderate weather all the passage.—Her cargo consisted of 3,200 sacks of salt consigned to order, two printing presses and lithographic stone for Evans & Cogswell, and several bales of merchandise for Kerrison & Leiding.—On Monday last at 10 o'clock, P. M., got out of the Gulf Stream, and at 8 o'clock, P. M., the same evening stood in for the Bar. At 5 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, supposing the ship to be to the Northwest of this port, and while steering Southwest by West, got ashore on the North breaker of Stono Inlet. After daylight discovered seven blockade vessels, five near by and two in the offing. One of the former, a small steamer, soon came towards the ship, when Capt. Allen and crew had to abandon his vessel and take to the boats, in which they went to Cole's Island.—About half past 7 o'clock, A. M., the boats of the squadron boarded the Watson and took possession. Her sails and other articles that were convenient, were taken and boated to the fleet.—During the day Captain Allen left Cole's Island and proceeded to Folly Island beach,

VANDALISM OF THE FEDERALS IN KENTUCKY.

The Bowling Green (Ky.) correspondent of the *Nashville Union* writes:

If additional proof were wanting to fasten upon the authorities at Washington the stigma of having inaugurated and prosecuted a war of unparalleled barbarity and atrocity, the evidence daily accumulating in this State, if properly presented, would consign the instigators of this unholy and unchristian crusade to a bed of infamy, in which the uncaged furles would be loth to lay down.—Not a day but reports reach here of Federal inroads, followed by unlicensed pillage and the unnecessary destruction of the property of private citizens, who, for no other crime than that of entertaining opinions hostile to the usurper's government, and daring to think that this war is being carried on for the sole purpose of the total abolition of slavery and the subjugation of the citizens of the South to the condition of serfs.

A few days since a marauding party, numbering about forty Lincolns, made their appearance a short distance from Elizabethtown, and, after plundering the houses of two gentlemen, supposed to be in sympathy with the Southern cause, they fired the dwelling and fled. The ashes of barns, cabins and domiciles, to which the incendiaries' torch has been applied near Mordough's Hill, at least the character of the horde with which Kentucky is being overrun, and at the same time the evidences of destruction presented at every furlong for the distance of several miles beyond the Confederate lines will but serve as remembrance of the destroyer's hand, and accelerate, if not a terrible retribution, a speedy advance and dispersion of the invading outlaws.

Another correspondent writes:

When the Federals marched into Kentucky they assured the citizens that they had come to protect them and their property and not to destroy. Instead of giving this protection, they take what provisions, etc., they want, without paying for it; they go to the private residence and quarter their soldiers upon the citizens, and if he murmur his life is threatened, his cattle and horses carried away, and it is often the case that his barn is burned.

They gave assurances to the citizens, on their advent, that no one would be harmed on account of his political opinions, but they are arresting every man in and around Paducah who entertains the opinion that a State has a right to secede; and if the men escape and come to the Confederate camps for protection they arrest the women. The wildest excitement and confusion pervades the country around Paducah for twenty miles.—Old men, whose locks are white with the frosts of many winters, have been captured and sent into the Northern States as prisoners.

The wife of Mr. Phil. Wallace, who resides in Paducah, learned that an order had been made for her arrest—she daringly made her way through the guard lines and picket guards, and started to this post; the Federals gave chase, and like bloodhounds on the track, pursued her until their cowardly hearts prompted them to return. She safely made her way to Columbus, where she joined her husband, who is one of the best soldiers and most gallant men in Kentucky. They took possession of Mr. Wallace's house, and one of their Generals there makes his headquarters. But the best of this affair is they took possession of his slaves, and offered them their freedom, but the slaves, ran away and came and joined their master. The yoke of tyranny is being placed upon the necks of many in Kentucky, through the instrumentality of the *Union* forces of the State.

THE C. S. ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

A few evenings ago, we enjoyed a stroll through the grounds and some of the buildings of the Arsenal and Armory on Haymount. It was always pleasant to walk there; for the grounds are tastefully laid off, the numerous buildings are admirably designed, located and built, and the position itself commands a fine view of some miles. But the attractions of a visit are wonderfully enhanced now by the activity which has suddenly displayed itself throughout the establishment. There is a never ending train of wagons with brick and other material; and sawing machines, planing, morticing, dovetailing, turning, and machines of that ilk ad infinitum, buzz and whirl and spit off their white flakes, while elsewhere forges glow and trip hammers let fall their ponderous masses.

The machinery in the original workshops is driven by a 30-horse engine, and is employed, besides other things, in the manufacture of tubes and hammers for the old flint and steel muskets, pistols and rifles. A very fair weapon is thus made of the old muskets, while a most efficient arm for cavalry is made of Hall's breech loading rifle (the original pattern with flint and steel) by cutting off nine inches of the barrel and substituting percussion locks for the others. 300 of the ordinary horse pistols, found throughout the country, have been collected together, and are now undergoing the repairs and alterations necessary to their efficiency. 1000 old muskets have been recently sent off much better than new, and large numbers are piled up ready for alteration.

The greater part of the rifle machinery brought from Harper's Ferry is placed in a large two-story building, 150 feet in length, which was designed for strong timber, and, fortunately, completed not

long since. Just beside this, there has gone up with surprising rapidity an engine house, 53 by 54 feet, which is ready for the roof as soon as two smoke stacks, each 75 feet high are completed. In this latter house are to be placed two steam engines of 75-horse power each, now nearly ready in Richmond, the motive power for all the machinery for the manufacture of rifles. At right angle with the main building spoken of above, the foundations of another 130 or 140 ft. in length have risen some 4 feet above the ground, and the work is pushed with the greatest energy. When completed, this will contain forges and trip-hammers, and, at the South end, some half dozen enormous grind stones are to be revolved with terrible rapidity, upon which the rifle barrels will be polished. Two wings, 50 feet each, are to be added to this building. Some idea of the extent of the buildings in progress can be obtained from the fact that 1,700,000 brick will be employed in their construction. Besides this, large additional quantities will soon be needed for other building not yet commenced. The plan has just been submitted and the ground staked off for a building at the rear of the main Arsenal building, to contain eight offices for the heads of departments, for which 100,000 more brick will be required.

As soon as the engines arrive—less than three weeks hence, we are informed—the manufacture of rifles on a large scale will be commenced.

At present, there are 220 persons, machinists, laborers, &c., employed within the grounds.

The drawings of the buildings are by Mr. William Bell, the Architect who has supervised the erection of all the buildings, from the foundation of the Arsenal, and to whom we are indebted for polite attention and information on all points. Mr. P. B. Rakefield fills the important position of Master Armorer.

As our readers know, the whole establishment is under the command of Capt. J. C. Booth, C. S. A., who is admitted on all hands to be "the right man in the right place."

The variety and extent of the manufactures, it is expected, will be greatly increased from time to time, as our North Carolina coal and iron come into use.

GEN. BUCKNER ON ARREST.

A member of the tory Legislature of Kentucky, having addressed Gen. Buckner, making inquiries as to whether he should be arrested if he returned to his home, which seems to be situated within Gen. B.'s lines, that officer has replied:—We make the following extract from his note :

"If your suggestion in reference to your arrest on political grounds refers to any contemplated action of mine, it is not justified by anything I have said. I have never yet made a political arrest, nor contemplated making one. I regard the practice of such arrests, as exercised by the United States authorities, and by some of the authorized armed bands of Kentucky, as at war with every principle of justice, of the constitution and of humanity. It is against the unlawful claim of the right to imprison citizens at will that has been with me a chief cause of resisting the tyranny of the Government. In the proclamation published by me at the time of occupying this place, I announced the principles which would guide my conduct. I have adhered implicitly to those principles, and have endeavored by my own action to soften, as far as possible, the asperities of the war. I have extended this so far as even to place spies in our midst, upon their parole, instead of proceeding against them according to the strict rules of war.

If, however, your suggested question refers to my proposed future action, as a just retaliation for the oppressive and unconstitutional action of the Legislature, there is some reason in your inquiry. On the principle of retaliation, I would before this time have been justified in adopting the most stringent course, in reference to those who at the cost of civil liberty have attempted to make Kentucky the instrument of subjugating her own citizens. But I have considered that the body cause, which, in common, I believe, with a large majority of the people of Kentucky, I advocate, does not require for its support the destruction of individual liberty, much less, sir, does it require that a citizen, who like myself, has been a distinguished servant of the public, should be torn from your friends and your family and buried in political dungeon. I do not propose to imitate the impotent cruelties contemplated by the Legislature in support of their unjust and unconstitutional acts.

As for yourself, sir, you are free to enter, or to leave my lines, at your pleasure. I have had no purpose of molesting you, but will cheerfully accord you every protection which I would give to any citizen. The terms on which you can remain, I leave entirely to your own sense of honor."

ARRIVAL OF FIRST REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.—The splendid Cavalry Regiment, from the glorious "Old North State," which her patriotic sons have been maturing for the past three months, arrived in Richmond yesterday. The sight presented by this magnificent body of horsemen, as their long line wound its way up Main street, was one well calculated to inspire emotions of pride in the spirit of firm and determined resistance to tyranny, wrong and oppression, thus signally manifested by the untiring sons of our Southside neighbor. The regiment is

commanded by Col. Ransom, a distinguished West Point graduate, an officer of the old United States army of acknowledged merit, who resigned his commission on the dissolution of the Union by the election of Lincoln. He and his men will do good service. Rations were issued yesterday for 974 men and about 1,000 horses. The regimental uniform is of dark grey cloth, the arms, swords and pistols, with which all the men were well provided.—*Richmond Examiner*, 19th.

MILO A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.

HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls.

Office at Roseman's Store.

July 22.

16 *8m.

Passengers will dine at Tread's.

Time Table,

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.



SUPT. OFFICE, Salisbury June 15th, 1861.

On and after the 17th inst., a Train of Cars will leave Salisbury daily and run according to the following schedule.

TRAIN WEST. TRAIN EAST.

STATIONS.	Whole Dist.	Arrive A. M.	Leave A. M.	Arrive P. M.	Leave P. M.
Salisbury			7.45	5.45	
Third Creek	13	8.29	8.34	4.55	5.00
Statesville	23	9.10	9.20	4.10	4.20
Catawba	38	10.05	10.10	3.20	3.35
Newton	50	10.46	10.55	2.40	2.45
Hickory Tavern	60	11.33	11.40	2.00	2.05
Icard	70	12.10			1.30
Morganton	81				

Passengers will dine at Icard's.

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng & Supt.

W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, June 18, 1861.-tf

CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!

Great Reduction in Prices.

SELLING

Off For Cash Only!

McNEELY & YOUNG

WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us.

COME AND SEE

McNEELY & YOUNG.

Notice.

We now make our last call on all persons having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE.

We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close accounts.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 20

16 tf.

March 25th, 1861.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock of

SPRING- & SUMMER GOODS, comprising a rich assortment of all the latest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of Silks, Beruges, Grenadines, Berge Anglise, Mozambique, Organdie, Chatteis; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examination—also a full assortment of Bleached Domestic Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c.

A. MYERS,

No. 4 Granite Building,

Salisbury, N. C.

March 26, 1861. 12-tf

BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.

Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-tf

Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,

No. 2, Granite Row.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR SALE LOW, SPRAGUE BRO'S.

61-tf

Swan Island Guano

FOR SALE BY

SPRAGUE BRO'S.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority.

SPRAGUE BRO'S.

March 19 11-tf

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' Almanac for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 23. 70-tf

Attention Military Companies!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap, of home Manufacture and material, well made and fashionably cut, and at low price. Address

JAS. H. ENNIS,
Salisbury, N. C.

Oct 11-tf

May 21-tf